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ments rather than as a practitioner. Particular attention may be called to the statute 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731), found on page 123, which recites that "many and great mischiefs do frequently happen to the subjects of this kingdom from the proceedings in the courts of justice being in an unknown language," and provides that from and after March 25, 1733, all pleadings and court proceedings shall be "in the English tongue and language only, and not in Latin or French," under penalty of a fine of fifty pounds imposed upon the person offending against the act. Fox's Libel Act, providing that in indictments for libel the jury may give a general verdict upon the whole matter put in issue, is another interesting statute found in the collection. The cases in the book, like the statutes, mark the development of individual liberty. Cases representative of the object and scope of the collection are *The Queen v. Nelson and Brand*, on page 390, in which Cockburn, C. J., questions the existence of a so-called "martial law" applicable to a citizen who is not a member of a military company, and *Bushell's Case*, on page 223, establishing the immunity of the jury from punishment by the court for a verdict alleged to have been against the evidence or the law laid down by the judge. The book should readily make a place for itself in the library of the student of history or of government.

STREET RAILWAY REPORTS, reporting the electric railway and street railway decisions of the Federal and State courts in the United States. Edited by Frank B. Gilbert. Vol. II. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1904. pp. xix, 1051. 8vo.

In this volume of the *Street Railway Reports* Mr. Gilbert follows the method of treatment which was so successfully initiated in the first volume of the series. As might be expected, the later book is more carefully edited and more pretentious than its predecessor; but in arrangement and structure the two are identical. The most marked improvement is in the scope of the notes, which, though not exhaustive, present an admirable review of the authorities upon the special subjects covered, and form by far the most valuable part of the work. Upon the topics of imputed negligence, eminent domain, municipal control, and fellow-servants, the discussion is especially full, the decisions being collected with care and so grouped as to be easily accessible for reference. The incorporation of all the cases decided in the state courts of last resort and in the federal courts concerning street railways undoubtedly introduces some material of comparative unimportance, and increases the bulkiness of each volume; but the convenience of having at hand a complete and well-indexed collection of the decisions on the subject, rendering unnecessary a laborious perusal of the larger digests, will for the specialist on this branch of the law outweigh such incidental disadvantages.

THE DICTIONARY OF LEGAL QUOTATIONS; or, Selected Dicta of English Chancellors and Judges from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time. Extracted mainly from reported decisions, and embracing many epigrams and quaint sayings. With explanatory notes and references. By James William Norton-Kyshe. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. 1904. pp. xxi, 344. 8vo.

The roll of English judges contains a long line of learned men, and in the exposition of their opinions they have dropped much that is wit, much that is sound common sense, and much that is of worth as precedent. The compiler of this book has collected with considerable labor the best of these legal crumbs, and by means of extensive cross-references and a complete index, put them in shape for ready use. But notwithstanding the fact that the learning contained in the collection is valuable and interesting, its value and interest are for the scholar rather than for the active practitioner.